



Complete : Rs. 19.80

Rs. 5.40

Punjab Government Gazette

Published by Authority

No. 33] CHANDIGARH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 2018 (SRAVANA 26, 1940 SAKA)

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PART I

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(PCS BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

The 11th April, 2018

No. 1207425.—The officers named below are declared by the Central Committee of Examination, Punjab, to have passed/failed in the Departmental Examination of Assistant Commissioners / Extra Assistant Commissioners held at Chandigarh from **19-02-2018 to 24-02-2018** in the respective groups / subjects in the

Standards as shown against their respective names:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer	Criminal Law	Civil Law	Development Law	Revenue Law	Industrial and Commercial Law	Public Service Laws	Local Government Laws	Service and Financial Laws	Hindi	Punjabi	Subjects in which the candidate/officer must pass in order to complete examination
<u>Assistant Commissioner</u>												
1.	Aaditya Dachalwal	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	Pass	A.P	Fail	A.P	N.A	N.A	Revenue law, Local Govt. Laws, Hindi, Punjabi
2	Amarpreet Kaur Sandhu	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue law
3.	Amit Kumar Panchal	A.P	A.P	R.L	Pass	Pass	A.P	Pass	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Development law (R.L)
4.	Palavi	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	N.A	N.A	Revenue Law, Hindi, Punjabi
5.	Amrit Singh	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue Law
6.	Sandeep Kumar	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	N.A	A.P	Revenue Law, Hindi
7.	Aditya Uppal	A.P	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	N.A	N.A	Hindi, Punjabi
<u>Extra Assistant Commissioner</u>												
8.	Karamjit Singh	Pass	Fail	R.L	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Exmp.	Civil law, Development law (R.L), Revenue law, Local Govt. laws
9.	Vikramjeet Singh Panthey	Pass	Fail	R.L	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Exmp.	Exmp.	Civil law, Development law (R.L), Revenue law, Industrial & Commercial law, Local Govt. laws, Service & Financial laws
10.	Amit Sareen	Pass	Fail	R.L	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	N.A	N.A	Civil law, Revenue law, Local Govt. laws, Service & Financial laws, Development law (R.L) Hindi, Punjabi

11.	Dr. Karamjit Singh	Pass	Fail	R.L	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Exmp.	Exmp.	Civil law, Revenue law, Local Govt. laws, Service & Financial laws, Development law (R.L)
12.	Ashok Kumar	Fail	A.P	R.L	Fail	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Criminal Law, Dev. Law (R.L), Revenue law
13.	Gurwinder Singh Johal.	Pass	Fail	R.L	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	N.A	N.A	Civil Law, Development Law (R.L), Revenue Law, Ind. & Comm. Law, Public Service Law, Local Govt. Law, Service and Financial Law, Hindi, Punjabi
14.	Paviter Singh	Pass	Fail	R.L	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Exmp.	Exmp.	Civil law, Development law (R.L), Revenue law, Local Govt. law, Service & Financial laws
15.	Jagdish Singh Johal	A.P	A.P	R.L	Pass	A.P	Pass	Pass	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Development law (R.L)
16.	Raman Kumar Kochhar	A.P	A.P	R.L	Fail	Fail	A.P	Fail	Fail	Exmp.	Exmp.	Dev. Law (R.L), Revenue Law, Industrial & Commercial Law, Local Govt. Law, Service and Financial Law.
17.	Balvinder Singh	A.P	A.P	R.L	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Exmp.	Exmp.	Dev. Law (R.L), Revenue Law, Industrial & Commercial Law, Public Service laws, Local Govt. Laws
18.	Karandeep Singh	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue Law

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer	Criminal Law	Civil Law	Development Law	Revenue Law	Industrial and Commercial Law	Public Service Laws	Local Government Laws	Service and Financial Laws	Hindi	Punjabi	Subjects in which the candidate/officer must pass in order to complete examination
19.	Sarbjeet Kaur	A.P	A.P	R.L	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	EUC	Development Law (R.L), Revenue Law.
20.	Surinder Kaur	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue Law
21.	Swaran Jeet Kaur	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue Law.
22.	Raj Kumar	A.P	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	
23.	Jasbir Singh (A-II)	A.P	A.P	R.L	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Development Law (R.L) , Revenue Law
24.	Manjeet Kaur	A.P	A.P	R.L	Pass	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Development law (R.L)
25.	Amandeep Kaur	A.P	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	
26.	Kuldeep Bawa	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	N.A	Local Govt. Law, Punjabi
27.	Paramjeet Singh (A-II)	A.P	A.P	R.L	Fail	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Dev. Law (R.L), Revenue law, Local Govt. Law.
28.	Navdeep Kumar	A.P	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	
29.	Rajesh Kumar	A.P	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	
30.	Gopal Singh	A.P	A.P	A.P	Pass	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	
31.	Pirithi Singh	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P.	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue Law.
32.	Ranjit Singh	Fail	A.P	R.L	Fail	Fail	Fail	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Criminal Law, Dev. Law (R.L), Revenue Law, Ind.& Comm. Laws, Public Service Law.

33.	Harbans Singh (A-II)	A.P	A.P	R.L	Fail	Pass	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Dev. Law (R.L) , Revenue Law
34.	Om Parkash	A.P	A.P	R.L	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Dev. Law (R.L), Revenue Law, Local Govt. Laws.
35.	Pritpal Singh	A.P	A.P	R.L	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Development law (R.L), Industrial & Commercial Law
36.	Ram Singh	A.P	Exmp.	R.L	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Development Law (R.L)
37.	Subhash Chander Khatak	Exmp.	Exmp.	R.L	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Deveopment law (R.L)
38.	Latif Ahmed	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	A.P	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue law
39.	Amarinder Singh Tiwana	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	A.P	A.P	A.P	Fail	Exmp.	Exmp.	Revenue law, Service & Financial law

NOTE : A.P = Already passed
N.A = Not Appeared
Exemp. = Exemption
E.U. = Exemption under consideration
R.L = Result late

Chandigarh

Sd/-
KARAN AVTAR SINGH
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF PUNJAB

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(PCS BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

The 18th April, 2018

No.1213523/1.—The officers named below are declared by the Central Committee of Examination, Punjab, to have passed/failed in the Departmental Examination of Assistant Commissioners / Extra Assistant Commissioners held at Chandigarh from **19-02-2018 to 24-02-2018** in the subject of Development Law in the Standards as shown against their respective names:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer	Development Law
<u>Assistant Commissioner</u>		
1.	Amit Kumar Panchal	Fail
<u>Extra Assistant Commissioner</u>		
2.	Karamjit Singh	Fail
3.	Vikramjeet Singh Panthey	Fail
4.	Amit Sareen	Pass
5.	Dr. Karamjit Singh	Pass
6.	Ashok Kumar	Fail
7.	Gurwinder Singh Johal	Fail
8.	Paviter Singh	Fail
9.	Jagdish Singh Johal	Pass
10.	Raman Kumar Kochhar	Fail
11.	Balvinder Singh	Fail
12.	Sarbjeet Kaur	Fail
13.	Jasbir Singh (A-II)	Fail
14.	Manjeet Kaur	Fail
15.	Paramjeet Singh (A-II)	Fail
16.	Ranjit Singh	Fail
17.	Harbans Singh (A-II)	Fail
18.	Om Parkash	Fail
19.	Pritpal Singh	Fail
20.	Ram Singh	Fail
21.	Subhash Chander Khatak	Fail

Sd/-

Chandigarh

KARAN AVTAR SINGH
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF PUNJAB

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(PCS BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

The 8th August, 2018

No. 1292945.—The following Assistant Commissioners / Extra Assistant Commissioners, have obtained the lower grade in the subjects of Revenue Law and Criminal Law in the Departmental Examination :-

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer	Criminal Law / Exam held on	Revenue Law / Exam held on
<u>Assistant Commissioner</u>			
1.	Aaditya Dachalwal	----	Passed with lower grade / Feb. 2018
2.	Amarpreet Kaur Sandhu	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
3.	Palavi	----	Passed with lower grade / Feb. 2018
4.	Amrit Singh	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
5.	Sandeep Kumar	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
<u>Extra Assistant Commissioner</u>			
6.	Karamjit Singh	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
7.	Amit Sareen	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
8.	Ashok Kumar	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2017
9.	Paviter Singh	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
10.	Raman Kumar Kochhar	----	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2017
11.	Balvinder Singh	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
12.	Karandeep Singh	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
13.	Sarbjeet Kaur	----	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2016
14.	Surinder Kaur	----	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2017
15.	Swaran Jeet Kaur	----	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2017
16.	Jasbir Singh (A-II)	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
17.	Paramjeet Singh (A-II)	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
18.	Pirithi Singh	----	Passed with lower grade/ April 2017
19.	Ranjit Singh	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2017	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2016
20.	Harbans Singh (A-II)	----	Passed with lower grade/ Feb. 2018
21.	Om Parkash	----	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2016
22.	Latif Ahmed	----	Passed with lower grade/ Oct. 2016
23.	Amarinder Singh Tiwana	----	Passed with lower grade / Feb. 2018

Sd/-

Chandigarh

The 12th July, 2018

KARAN AVTAR SINGH

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF PUNJAB

(To substitute Notification bearing same Number and date)

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM & CULTURAL AFFAIRS
(Tourism Branch)

NOTIFICATION

The 8th March, 2018

No. 1/22/2017-2TC/1180775/1.-In exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor of Punjab is pleased to notify the "Punjab State Tourism Policy, 2018" for the State of Punjab as annexed herewith. The departments associated with the relevant provisions of the policy shall issue office orders in a time-bound manner to ensure compliance of the policy.

Chandigarh
February, 2018

(VIKAS PRATAP)
Secretary, Government of Punjab,
Tourism & Cultural Affairs Department

APPENDIX-1



DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
PUNJAB STATE TOURISM POLICY, 2018



PUNJAB STATE TOURISM POLICY, 2018

"Today, after years of sustained and consistent growth, tourism has become one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Tourism has become one of the major players in international commerce, and represents at the same time one of the main income sources for many developing countries and resultant socio-economic benefits for the local people. Modern day tourism is characterized by inclusive and sustainable economic growth; social inclusiveness, employment generation and poverty alleviation; resource efficiency, environmental preservation and climate change; cultural values, diversity and heritage; and mutual understanding, peace and security".

UNWTO

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BACKGROUND***The Global Tourism Scenario***

1. Over the years, tourism has seen rapid diversification to become one of the fastest growing economic sectors the world over. Tourism accounts for 10 per cent of global GDP, 7 percent of total world exports and 30 per cent of world services exports. International tourist arrivals have recorded an average 4 per cent or more annual growth since 2009, and for the first time, reached the one billion mark in 2012. One in eleven jobs globally comes from tourism, and therefore, modern tourism is closely associated with employment and income generation, and development, and has assumed the role of a key driver for socio-economic progress of developing countries.

2. In 2016, international tourism recorded 1235 million international/cross border movements, achieving a growth of 3.90 per cent over 2015. During the same year, the total tourist expenditure touched US \$1220 billion, recording a growth of 2.0 per cent over 2015.

The Regional Tourism Scenario

3. Asia and the Pacific region was one of the fastest growing regions in the world. The region recorded 308 million international tourists in 2016, achieving a growth of 8.6 percent over 2015. The total tourist expenditure during the same year was US\$ 366.70 billion, recording growth of 4.8 per cent over 2015.

The National Tourism Scenario

4. Tourism in India too has seen a consistent growth over the past decade. International tourism to India grew from 2.54 million in 2005 to 8.80 million in 2016, showing an increase of almost 220 percent. Tourism also continues to play an important role in country's foreign exchange earnings. In 2016, foreign exchange earnings (FEE) from tourism were US \$ 22.92 billion, recording a growth of 8.8 per cent over 2015.

5. The domestic tourism scene in India, likewise, has been very encouraging. While domestic tourist visits in 2001 were 237 million, the number grew to 1631.55 million in 2016, showing an increase of almost 505 per cent over a period of 15 years. Domestic tourist movements in 2016 recorded a growth of 12.7 per cent over 2015 which was 1431.97 million.

Tourism in Punjab

6. With its rich and varied cultural, and historical and religious heritage, natural and scenic beauty, human-made attractions, a wealth of folklore, fairs, festivals, cuisine, arts and crafts, and above all, a very warm and hospitable people, Punjab has all the elements which a destination can ever aspire for. The State, both the granary and shield of India, enjoys a high per capita income and living standards. The State has made huge investments in the tourism and culture sector in recent years which was possible due to financial resources devoted by the State Government out of its own budget as well as the assistance provided by the Asian Development Bank through the IDIPT project.

7. Some of the recent initiatives of the State government have started yielding good results. During 2016, there were a total of 6,59,736 international tourists who visited the State as compared to 2,42,579 in 2015 while the number of domestic tourists was 3,87,03,325 in 2016 as against 2,57,96,379 in 2015. This made Punjab 13 in rank in domestic arrivals and 10 in foreign tourist arrivals in the country.

8. Punjab has a glorious history and it is famous as the land of the great Sikh Gurus. It has a world-class heritage of religious shrines, forts and palaces, ancient and historical monuments, wetlands and areas of natural beauty. It is also famous for its handicrafts, woodcrafts and intricately designed rich traditional patterns, motifs and needlework products. The city of Ludhiana has emerged as a great production center for woollen garments and bicycles. Due to its rich historical legacies, forts, religious shrines, wetlands, arts and handicrafts, the State offers a wide variety of savors to all kinds of visitors.

9. The Government recognizes and appreciates the potential of tourism in the State as the game changer. This updated policy document builds on the earlier Punjab Tourism Policy 2003 and embodies the Government's vision of tourism as an engine of inclusive growth through sustainable and responsible tourism. The government is well conversant of the UNWTO's '*Global Code of Ethics for Tourism*' and its underlying ten principles, which broadly cover the economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions of travel and tourism, viz.

- tourism's contribution to mutual understanding and respect between peoples and societies;
- tourism as a vehicle for individual and collective fulfillment;
- tourism, a factor of sustainable development;
- tourism, a user of the cultural heritage of mankind and contributor to its enhancement;
- tourism, a beneficial activity for host countries and communities;
- obligations of stakeholders in tourism development;
- right to tourism;
- liberty of tourist movements;
- rights of the workers and entrepreneurs in the tourism industry; and
- implementation of the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

10. A conscious and concerted effort has been made by the Government of Punjab to incorporate these codal principles in this policy.

II. TOURISMPOLICY, STRATEGY, AND TACTICS

Definition and Purpose of a Government Tourism Policy

11. A short definition of public **policy** is: “a course or principle of action adopted and pursued by a government to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes¹”. This definition could be broadened as: “a purposive and consistent course of action produced as a response to a perceived problem of a constituency, formulated by a specific political process, and adopted, implemented, and enforced by public agency(ies).” The implications of this definition include the following:

- Public policy is decided by specific organs of government through established procedures.
- “Purposive and consistent course of action” suggests goals and the absence of logical contradictions.
- The phrase “produced as a response to a perceived problem of a constituency” implies that government is *responsive* to its citizens and voters.
- The policy should result in actions that must be administered, implemented and put into practice in a manner consistent with the stated intentions.
- The action that might bring about a public policy must adopt a definite directional path and it needs to be identified which organization(s) has jurisdiction and might feasibly respond.
- Usually, a policy statement is followed by formal adoption, appropriate legislation, executive order, or administrative rule-making, all of which becomes legally binding.

12. Essentially tourism destination **strategy** provides a “game plan” or decision-making guide for ensuring that the policy is implemented optimally. It is a general, undetailed plan of action, encompassing a long period of time, to achieve the policy goals². As there is always an element of uncertainty about the future, strategy is more about a set of options (“strategic considerations”) than a fixed plan. Two elements underpin the rationale for strategy, namely:

- It guides considerations in allocating finances and manpower for implementing the policy because the available resources are seldom adequate; and
- It is all about gaining (or being prepared to gain) a position of advantage over competing destinations or best-exploiting emerging possibilities.

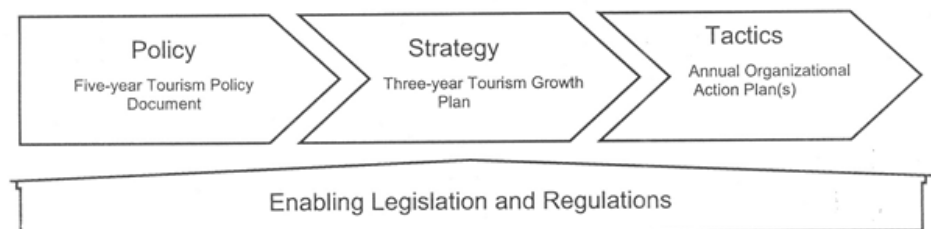
13. **Tactics** is the tool to implement strategy, and is subordinated to the main goal of strategy. Tactics are the actual means used to gain an objective, while strategy is the overall campaign plan, which may involve complex operational patterns, activity, and decision-making that lead to tactical execution.

- The policy is typically contained in a formal policy document which will be adopted, and will normally be followed by legislation that will enable and ensure adherence.

<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com>; <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Policy>; <http://profwork.org>

²<http://www.citeman.com>

- The strategy is generally contained in one or more strategic plans, formulated by the institutions that are mandated to ensure implementation of the policy.
- The tactics are usually contained in the annual action plans of the various parties and partner organizations involved in implementing the strategy.



III. PUNJAB TOURISM POLICY

14. The policy vision and goal (s) aim at attracting high-value tourism through responsible and sustainable development of sensitive tourism resources, will constitute the core of the State's tourism policy. The policy includes key principles that underpin the vision (e.g. local communities' involvement, concentration on small and medium-sized business development, an emphasis on local job and income creation, special consideration for women and youth, environmental preservation and conservation, etc.), and set long-term targets for tourism growth and establish the positioning upon which Punjab as a destination will differentiate itself from other competing tourism destinations. The policy provides a range of statements to voice the Government's intent regarding sustainable development, cultural preservation, development of arts, community/rural-based tourism advancement, small business stimulation, human resource development, training for enterprises, attracting and hosting tourism markets and segments within these markets, etc. It clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies involved in tourism and develop an institutional framework for implementing and advancing the policy.

15. Flowing from the policy, the strategic plan (strategy), to be drafted at a later stage, will provide specific, actionable guidelines for achieving the policy goals and statements over the next three to five years. This would typically include measurable growth targets, a brand identity for communicating the market positioning, a target market strategy (e.g. touring segments, specific cultural and rural tourism niche markets, etc.), priority cultural product development initiatives, specific incentives for small business development in tourism-related arts and cultural industries, outline of training programmes and initiatives, suggested marketing thrusts and campaigns, pilot community projects, partnership opportunities with the private sector, etc. There would ideally be a single destination strategy, with all public and private partners following and supporting the same strategic guidelines and reviewing it regularly to ensure it remains in tune with macro-economic and social goals. The strategic plan would include an outline implementation plan over the lifespan of the strategy indicating programmes, priorities, outline budgets, indicative time frames and parties/agencies involved.

16. Following the policy and strategic guidelines, various tactical, immediate actions emanating from the destination strategy will be included in the annual action plans of parties involved in tactical implementation. These usually include a variety of Government Departments (e.g. Culture, Transport, Environment, etc.) the PHTPB and other government agencies, private sector associations and companies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), etc. In many cases, the tourism aspects will form a small part of a partner's overall action plan. The action plans will contain detailed actions to implement and monitor the tourism strategic plan over a short time span (e.g. a financial or a calendar year) with clear

actions, timeframes, responsible parties, budgets, etc. The action plans of the various implementing partners would be regularly coordinated based on the strategy, with the Department of Tourism/PHTPB taking the lead in this regard.

IV. VISION

17. The policy vision for the next five years is to establish Punjab as a world-class destination, offering a unique, different and memorable experience to tourists, ensuring sustainable and responsible tourism development, and firmly turning tourism into an engine for fostering socio-economic development in the State.

V. MISSION

18. The Government's mission is to work relentlessly to double the annual tourist visits in the State from 25 million to 50 million in the next five years by creating new infrastructure and improving the existing one, particularly on site facilities such as access roads, parking lots, public toilets, food and beverage retail outlets, appropriate product development, promoting tourism through effective and efficient marketing and promotion campaigns, forging partnerships with private sector for investments in tourism-related projects, building linkages with travel and tourism trade, and development of appropriate human resources to provide quality services and facilities to tourists.

VI. PILLARS

19. The State's tourism policy is based on the following pillars (*but not limited to, and not listed in the order of priority*), and as the policy rolls on and strategies and tactical plans are put into place, more pillars may be added as the situation warrants. Thus, the tourism policy framework will enjoy a considerable amount of flexibility and the ability to adapt itself to ever-changing, economic, social and political scenarios. *The policy is not static but a dynamic one, and would remain proactive throughout its life cycle.*

- **Tourism Advisory Council**

20. A Tourism Advisory Council (TAC), chaired by the Minister of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, with the Principal Secretary for Tourism and the Director of Tourism as members, would be constituted to guide and supervise the policy implementation. The TAC would be responsible for inter-departmental coordination on matters concerning other government departments which are directly or indirectly involved in the tourism sector in the State; coordination with the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India; consultation and collaboration with the private sector, especially the accommodation sector and the travel trade; media relations; investors; major marketing and promotion campaigns; and other policy decisions. The TAC would co-opt members from the private sector, NGOs, community leaders, professional/educational institutions, academics, Archaeological Survey of India, and other organizations/agencies on "needs" basis.

One of the major responsibilities of the TAC would be to carry out regular review and monitoring of the policy and strategy implementation, provide appropriate guidelines to implementing agents, and take corrective actions, wherever required. The overall planning,

development and marketing process would have an in-built mechanism for qualitative and quantitative monitoring through periodical action audits.

As and when required, the TAC may approach the Hon. Chief Minister and/or the Council of Ministers for appropriate decision-making and guidance.

In the absence of the Minister for Tourism, the TAC would be chaired by the Principal Secretary of the Department of Tourism.

- **Infrastructure and Superstructure Development**

21. The State would make constant efforts to improve the existing infrastructure at established destinations as well as to create new infrastructure at potential destinations. Infrastructure improvement/development would include access roads, water and power supply, street lighting, solid waste disposal, medical facilities, communications, landscaping, and any other action(s) required to make destinations appealing and attractive to tourists. The development of superstructure would follow infrastructure development. This would include accommodation units, food and beverage retail outlets, local transport services, guides, small kiosks, collateral materials, and other tourist services and facilities which would add to the overall quality of tourists' experience. The qualitative and quantitative monitoring of the progress of infrastructure and superstructure development would fall directly under the ambit of the TAC.

- Product Development and Diversification

22. Currently, product development and diversification in Punjab is at a standstill with over-reliance on the products which were established many years ago and are now showing signs of “product fatigue”. To an extent, they are also becoming stale with the consequence that the percentage of repeat visitation to Punjab is extremely low with the exception of The Golden Temple. Therefore, there is a great need to adopt a policy of new product development and diversification, both, thematic and geographical, bearing in mind the following essential elements:

Further product development and diversification would be a continuous process. Efforts would be made to identify resources which are not ‘run of the mill’ resources but those which are different and unique, and have the capacity to develop on a ‘stand-alone’ basis. This would ensure a new and different experience for tourists.

Any product development and diversification exercise would be undertaken after an extensive site inspection and taking into account factors such as connectivity, proximity to markets, existing infrastructure, resource evaluation, outdoor activities which can be offered, and demand analysis.

Particular attention would be paid to the development of specialized trails attractive to new markets and segments (e.g. adventure tourism, cuisine tourism).

Travel trade would be actively involved in product development so that their assessment can be taken into account with specific regard to demand, markets and specific segments.

Adequate care will be taken to ensure that product development exemplifies the authenticity of the tourism and cultural resources of the State.

d) Rural Tourism and Local Community Development

23. It is common knowledge that a growing segment of urban population is interested in visiting the rural areas and understanding their perspective leading to an increase in demand for rural tourism. The development of rural tourism is the consequence of emerging changes in rural areas resulting in diversification and broadening of activities.

24. Rural tourism is first and foremost a matter of rich and attractive supply which must be appropriately packaged for domestic and international demand. It is indeed a source of synergy through partnerships – a stimulus for the involvement of communities, local authorities and institutional cooperation.

25. There is no doubt that rural tourism is indeed an integral and significant component of the State's tourism product, with infinite appeal for international and domestic tourists. It not only offers a unique experience but also development opportunities to local communities.

26. While preparing a classified and qualitative inventory of the tourism resources of the State, it was

concluded that Punjab has extremely attractive resources for the development of rural tourism which have tremendous potential to be converted into viable and attractive products having an appeal for a wide range of domestic and international markets. Rural tourism can form an essential and integral link in the overall product chain of Punjab. The development of rural tourism would not only broaden the tourism product base of the State but also ensure that the economic benefits of tourism accrue to the rural population by creating job and income opportunities, particularly for women and youth.

27. The Government of Punjab would take the advantage of the rich rural attractions of the State and integrate it as a significant component of its tourism product. However, the following elements must be kept in mind while undertaking rural tourism development:

28. The State Government is of the firm view that a rural tourism community development initiative cannot succeed without the active participation and involvement of local communities. Any such initiative should aim to achieve a high level of inclusive growth. A well-structured and well-planned rural tourism with focus on poverty alleviation can significantly bring long-term benefits to local communities and disadvantaged groups.

29. It is therefore imperative that any planning and development process should adopt a consultative approach to take the opinion and views of local communities into account. The State would give special consideration to create job, income and entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youth (including tourism's supply chains) which would lead to their economic and social empowerment.

30. Identification of rural tourism sites, circuit or clusters is critical and requires detailed site visits, stakeholder meetings and professional expertise, using baseline parameters of the tourism asset base, local community interest, tourism industry expectation, connectivity with other tourism locations and the rural-urban link.

31. At the same time, it is the joint responsibility of the public and private sector to ensure that comprehensive policies, strategies and enforcement instruments are in place to mainstream sustainability in rural tourism development.

32. The State would make every possible effort to make optimal use of environmental resources, respect the socio-cultural authenticity of the resources, and conserve tangible and intangible heritage.

33. Similarly, constant endeavors would be made to ensure the economic and financial viability of rural enterprises, reduce the leakages, and further strengthen the backward and forward linkages.

e) Public Private Sector Partnership

34. As is universally acknowledged, effective public-private sector partnership is indeed critical for the success of any tourism development initiative. While the public sector's role would focus on policy and strategy formulation, legislation and regulation, sustainable development, macro-level marketing and promotion, and creation of a conducive climate for the sector's growth, the private sector's role would mainly concern operation and management of services and facilities with due emphasis on quality, micro-level marketing and promotion, and providing a rich and unforgettable experience to tourists.

35. The State and the public sector as a whole will take all major policy and strategic decisions after ascertaining the views of the private sector. The underlying idea is that all critical decisions must have the ownership of both the sectors. There would be a regular consultative process between the public and private sector through the constitution of a Coordination Committee. Seminars and workshops would be organized more frequently which would not only ensure exchange of ideas but also review and monitoring of the development process.

36. Public and private sector would collaborate to issue periodical news bulletins for the media and the

public at large to heighten the awareness about tourism sector's development in the State, and its social, economic and environmental benefits.

f) Support to Small and Medium-scale Enterprises

37. Small and medium-scale tourism enterprises should be motivated to provide a high-quality tourism experience to tourists. To ensure this, it is essential to facilitate investments in setting up facilities and services, and their regular maintenance in order to meet basic quality standards.

38. Special plans would be drawn up to support the development of local enterprises to cooperate small businesses in both urban and rural areas, home-stays, guest houses, campsites, catering, transport and related ancillary facilities. Local enterprises would be provided with business development services in areas such as business planning, financial management, product development and packaging, human resource development, and marketing.

39. The public sector would take appropriate measures to offer micro-finance opportunities (e.g. soft loans, working capital, matching grants), and fiscal and monetary incentives to these enterprises.

g) Linkages with Travel Trade

40. The international tourism and travel industry recognizes tour operators as “interpreters and coordinators of tourism demand, be it national or international”. The definition is apt because it is tour operators who conduct continuous research in domestic and international markets, are familiar with the market trends, have in depth knowledge of established and potential markets and segments within these markets, and have profile of tourists and their travel habits and preferences. In short, they have a perpetual finger on the market pulse. Stretching a little too far, it is often said that tour operators can often make or break a destination.

41. The Government of Punjab would soon promulgate a strategy for the registration and accreditation of tour operators to derive optimum benefits from their experience and expertise.

42. The tour operators shall be divided into two distinct categories: international and domestic. They would be further sub-divided: international tour operators who specialize in handling NRI business and domestic tour operators who have a specific interest in rural tourism. To achieve this, the Government will forge special alliances with the Indian Association of Tour operators (IATO) and the Association of Domestic Tour Operators of India (ADTOI).

43. A register of accredited tour operators shall be maintained by PHTPB which will provide them with all the information pertaining to tourism development in the State, new developments in the pipeline for advance marketing and market awareness, and ongoing and new marketing and promotion activities.

44. PHTPB will provide the tour operators kit for promotional activities, assist them with electronic brochure support whereby a page or two are specially devoted to Punjab, invite them for familiarization tours (FAMTOURS) so that they can get first-hand information of the tourism product(s) of the State, and involve them in domestic and international trade fairs and road shows for the joint marketing and promotion of Punjab as an attractive destination.

45. These steps would ensure in the long-term that Punjab earns the loyalty of registered tour operators who would have an obligation to market Punjab through their own channels.

h) Leisure and Recreation

46. Leisure has often been defined as a quality of experience or as free time. Free time is spent away from

business, work, domestic chores, and education, as well as necessary activities such as eating and sleeping. Leisure as experience usually emphasizes dimensions of perceived freedom and choice. Other definitions as synonyms include free time, spare time, idle hours, time off, breathing space, respite, relief, ease, peace and quiet.

47. With the hustle and bustle of urban areas and modern high-pressured life, more and more people are looking for avenues to undertake leisure activities away from their living environment. They prefer to take short breaks, away from the world of laptops and mobile phones, and in relative peace and calm. They are looking for opportunities which are far from the madding crowd, in peace and serenity, where nature is still nature – unhurried, uncommon and unspoilt- where they can pursue some of their hobbies, catch a fish, read a book, paint a picture, capture photographs, take a nap in sylvan surroundings or simply do nothing at all and do it beautifully.

48. As part of its tourism policy, the Government of Punjab intends to set up leisure areas at selected locations in the State for people who are looking for leisure and solitude.

To achieve this objective, the State Government will select suitable locations in different parts of the State where leisure areas can be located. These areas can be in the foothills of the Shivaliks or at locations such as Harike Wetlands, Kanjili Wetlands or the Keshopur Community Reserve in Gurdaspur. The areas would be selected on the following basis:

- scenic and natural beauty;
- not much habitation around;
- easily accessible;
- has enough land for parking and setting up catering and toilet facilities; and
- availability of water and power supply.

49. The State Government would select the areas based on the aforementioned parameters and landscape them with the assistance of a qualified landscape architect. Every care would be taken to ensure that the original character of the site such as land contours, are maintained and the landscaping is done in such a way that it merges with the local environment. The initiative would be implemented on public private sector partnership, with the Government providing landscaped sites, and power and water supply, while the private sector would provide food and beverage services, parking facilities, and paid toilets.

i) Tapping the Untapped Potential of NRIs

50. According to latest statistics, Indians are the largest diaspora population in the world. A little more than 20 million Indians live abroad in almost all the continents. The largest Indian non-Middle Eastern, non-South African and non-African population is in the United States of America (3,183,063), followed by the United Kingdom (1,451,862), Canada (1,200,000), Australia (390,000), Italy (160,000), Germany (112,000) and France (85,000).

While most of the Indian diaspora living in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia are second or third generation Indians, those living in Italy, Germany and France are still the first generation but gradually moving on to the second generation. Many Indians in the USA, UK and Canada fall into the category of billionaires and millionaires, a majority of them are professionals (doctors, engineers, IT specialists, scientists, lawyers and academics) while others run medium and small scale businesses.

51. A quick review of the profile of Indians living in selected aforementioned countries would reveal that

they have double-income households, own real estate, have more than one vehicle, their children go to private schools and universities and, have substantial savings. They generally take two holidays (many combine business with pleasure), a short holiday of 7-10 days which is closer to their place of residence, and another one which is long-haul and may last up to 3-4 weeks. This trend is a clear indicator that they have disposable time and income.

52. The profile further reveals that overseas Indians who generally visit India belong to the first or second generation and, do so for religious purposes and family events such as weddings, birthdays and anniversaries. A majority of them stay with relatives and friends, do not use any commercial facilities, and they generally play it by the ear when the occasion comes to decide what to do and where to go. Often their travel within India is decided by their friends or relatives and is not guided by their own tastes and preferences.

53. The current generation of Indians abroad (both second and/or third generation), for a variety of reasons, do not choose India as their holiday destination, and, instead, prefer to go to California, Miami, Las Vegas, Mexico and the Caribbean (in the case of USA), those in Canada go to the USA or to the uninhabited areas of Canada, those living in the U.K. opt for Scotland or mainland Europe while those living in Germany, Italy and France prefer either Scandinavia or warmer destinations within Europe such as Spain and Portugal for beach holidays. For Australians, the preferred destination is either New Zealand or smaller island nations of the South Pacific.

54. Unfortunately, no structured effort has been made by India or any Indian state to target this particular segment of the overseas Indians. Thus, they skip India for lack of information or knowledge of what India has to offer by way of a well-established and mature destination with a variety of attractions for every age, every pocket and every taste.

The Government of Punjab will come up with a dedicated set of strategies to specifically target these second and third generation overseas Indians in selected international markets and motivate them to visit Punjab, keeping in view the fact that a large proportion of overseas Indians in these markets comprise Sikhs and Punjabis.

The dedicated strategy would comprise the following:

- Based on the statistics provided by the Ministry of Tourism, and the PHTPB, individual marketing and promotion plans would be drawn up for each selected market. These would include electronic and print advertising, electronic informative media campaigns, marketing through tour operators and travel agents, special contacts with interest groups to aim at group visitation (banks, insurance companies, clubs, etc.) and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions such as ITB, Berlin and WTM, London.
- A dedicated unit would be created within the Marketing Department of the Punjab Tourism and Heritage Promotion Board (PHTPB) to look after NRI visitors.
- Regular electronic mailing and print material would be provided to the tour operators who are based in these markets with regular updates. For this purpose, full use will be made of the tour operators database prepared by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).
- Wherever possible, promotional visits to these markets would be undertaken by the Minister of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, the Principal Secretary and the Director of Tourism.
- Whenever possible, road shows will be organized in these markets showcasing the wide variety of attractions that Punjab has to offer. This is proposed to be achieved in collaboration with the Government of India Tourist offices in London, New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Frankfurt, Milan Paris and Sydney.
- Marketing and promotion campaigns would be primarily thematic in nature and based on themes such

as “Trace your Roots”, “Punjab Retreat”, “Taste Punjab”, “Punjab in Style”, “Festive Punjab”, and “Punjab Agritours”.

- Every possible effort would be made by Punjab Tourism to ensure that the visit by NRIs is not confined to sightseeing but shift towards experience.
- The website of Punjab Tourism would have a dedicated page for NRIs in which all the relevant information of contemporary interest to NRIs would be provided.
- In addition to advance marketing and promotion at the point of generation of visitors who like to travel with a pre-determined and fixed itinerary, special marketing campaigns would be launched to attract visitors who are already in Punjab on a flexible itinerary and motivate them to visit places of tourist interest in the State.

j) Promotion of Medical Tourism

55. Owing to the economical but effective cost of treatment as compared with the expenses incurred in Western countries, India is fast becoming a destination for Medical travel. Over the years Punjab has established itself as a preferred destination for Healthcare and travel for medical purposes. At present world class Hospital infrastructure is available in Punjab where advance treatment and services by qualified and professional doctors are available. Government of India has already developed a policy on medical tourism and issued guidelines for the promotion of medical tourism. Visa norms for the medical tourism have also been made easier. As such, there is a large scope for the State of Punjab to promote medical tourism in the State. In order to tap the untapped /under-tapped potential of Punjab in Medical tourism sector, the Department will issue separate Operational guidelines for this purpose.

k) Promotion of Film Tourism in Punjab.

56. According to an estimate, the Bollywood Film industry is growing at the rate of about 11% annually. The culture of Punjab has always attracted the film makers to shoot in Punjab, as it has wide diversity to offer ranging from agriculture fields, hillocks, rivers, water bodies, good infrastructure and rich craft. In fact, Punjab has inherent advantages relating to its scenic locations, incredible cultural diversity, rich history and lilting music. Moreover, the Bollywood and Pollywood films also showcase Punjab which helps in promotion of other forms of tourism in the State. The Government of India has already introduced reforms to make film making and shooting easier for the international and domestic film makers. As such, the time is ripe for the State of Punjab to develop a strategic policy framework with a mission to attract national and international production houses, support local production crews and develop necessary mechanism conforming to the ease of doing business like single window clearance system etc. Separate detailed guidelines shall be formulated by the Department in this regard.

l) Heritage Properties as Heritage Hotels

57. Punjab has a wide range of properties having Heritage value and which can be put to adaptive re-use and which have the potential to be converted into Heritage Hotels for international and domestic tourists.

58. Heritage hotels hold a great appeal for both domestic and international tourists. While States like Rajasthan, Goa, Himachal, Madhya Pradesh and some of the North-Eastern states have taken timely action to convert such properties into hotels, Punjab has yet to take a step forward in this direction.

59. The Government of Punjab will separately formulate a detailed strategy and operational guidelines for the transformation of selected havelis/ properties into heritage hotels suitable for occupation by both domestic

and international tourists. The Government shall provide

Incentives for such ventures in accordance with Industrial and Business Development Policy, 2017.

m) Human Resource and Skills Development

60. All human resource development initiative would be undertaken after an objective and realistic “needs analysis” keeping in view the specific nature of a local tourism resource. Such an initiative should result in a human resource development plan which should be implemented in accordance with a pre-agreed work plan. It should also provide for an effective review and monitoring mechanism to measure the efficacy of a specific programme/project.

61. In general, skill development and capacity building programmes would focus on basic hospitality, housekeeping, food production, hygiene, language skills and, tour guiding (as appropriate to the tourism resource/s of the area). Tourism education programmes would be concentrated on general tourism management, marketing and promotion, sustainable development and other subjects of contemporary interest and concern to the industry in the State.

62. The State would also make arrangements to conduct refresher programmes for those who have experience but no formal training, short-term courses for the new entrants to the industry, on-the-job practice sessions for the beginners, and repeat programmes for those who want to further refine their knowledge and skills.

63. Wherever possible, state-run training institutions should be taken on board to draw up the curricula of the training programmes as well as to implement them.

Efforts will also be made to enlarge the tourism focus beyond 5-star properties by fully recognizing Punjab tourism's plus points such as the Golden Temple, Harike, Attari and special interest activities like water sports.

n) Investments and Incentives

64. With a view to promoting investments in tourism-related projects in the State, the Government would prepare an investment portfolio for the information and motivation of potential investors. The investment portfolio would include projects pertaining to accommodation, transport, organization of conducted tours, conferences and conventions, and related fields.

65. The State would continue to provide fiscal and monetary incentives to the investors such as treating tourism at par with other industries (tourism as an industry), tax holidays, power and water subsidy, exemption from house tax and transfer fee (except registration charges), and entertainment tax, particularly for amusement parks and leisure facilities.

66. The State would organize investment forums in Punjab and major cities of India in collaboration with PIDB to attract direct investments in tourism projects.

o) Marketing and Promotion

67. The State will initiate marketing and promotion activities only after a well-structured marketing action plan is formulated jointly by the public and private sector. Any ad hoc approach would be avoided. All marketing action would be focused on well-researched and pre-identified target markets and segments.

68. Optimum use would be made of electronic techniques as well as the social media. This implies that marketing operations would be managed by a team of well-qualified and experienced professionals. For this

purpose, the Marketing Department of the PHTPB would be further strengthened.

69. Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions would be on a selective basis. Initially, Punjab Tourism and partners would participate in major domestic trade events in collaboration with organisations like ADTOI etc. Some of the possible events are: TTF (Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune), IITM (Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad), and GTM. Only after the first phase of the product development is completed in all respects that initiatives should be taken to participate in international events such as ITB, Berlin and WTM, London, although officials of Punjab Tourism would visit these fairs to raise awareness about Punjab as a tourist destination.

70. Familiarization Tours (FAMTOURS) for domestic and international tour operators and the media (electronic and print) would be organized on a regular basis in association with ADTIO and IATO, and in accordance with the guidelines formulated by UNWTO. An annual plan media plan would be prepared for print production and media advertising, including the vernacular press, suitably backed up by a review and monitoring mechanism to assess the cost-effectiveness and efficacy of marketing actions.

71. Expansion of the Punjab tourism product portfolio and anticipated short-term arrivals/demand from domestic and international FITs and GIT in 2019-2020 needs strategized marketing, product development, shift from B2B to both B2B and B2C, partnerships, capacity building, PPP monitoring and evaluation.

p) Circuit Touring

72. In order to offer Punjab's best and diversified tourism products to tourists, the supply chain of Punjab Tourism would be presented to domestic and international markets wrapped in attractive and appealing packages. The underlying idea is that tourists should not be confined to a single tourist centre but undertake multiple destination touring. Thus, the most appropriate approach is to adopt a "**hub and spoke**" strategy wherein one central destination acts as the hub for the circuit while secondary and tertiary destinations constitute points of excursion. Such an approach would result in the extension of the duration of stay of tourists with resultant economic benefits for the sector as a whole.

73. In addition, the circuit touring concept would be promoted through thematic circuits which would attract the segment of the market which is interested in a specific destination or theme. Some of the thematic circuits which would be promoted include: *the Heritage Circuit, the Mughal Circuit; the Maharajah Circuit; the Sufi Circuit; Amritsar Circuit; the Patiala Trail, the Ludhiana Circuit; the Chandigarh Circuit; the Nature Circuit; the Ferozepur Circuit*

(comprising the Indo-Pak frontier trail), Taste Punjab, the Punjab Retreat, Fashionable Punjab, Punjab in Style, Festive Punjab, and Punjab Agritours. These circuits and trails would undergo detailing by working out particular itineraries coupled with accommodation, transport and sightseeing arrangements.

74. The guidelines for the operational aspect would be framed and issued separately.

REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY PUNJAB

Punjab Mandi Bhawan , Sector 65-A, MOHALI-160062

NOTIFICATION

The 12th July, 2018

No. Rera/Regulations (handling complaints)/2018/5644.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development Act) 2016, [Act NO.16 of 2016] the Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Punjab, with the previous approval of the Government of Punjab, makes the following regulations, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement:-

- (1) These regulations may be called the **PUNJAB REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY (Procedure for handling complaints and related matters) REGULATIONS, 2017**
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions: -

- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-
 - (a) "Act" means the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Central Act No. 16 of 2016);
 - (b) "Adjudicating Officer" means an officer appointed under Section 71 of the Act
 - (c) "Authority" means the Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Punjab and includes its various benches hearing complaints under these Regulations.
 - (d) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority appointed under section 21;
 - (e) "complaint" means any allegation in writing in Form M or N, and accompanied by the prescribed fee, made by any aggrieved person,
 - (f) "Member" means a member of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority appointed under section 21 and includes the Chairperson;
 - (g) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;
 - (h) "rule" means the Rules made under this Act by the Punjab Government;
 - (i) "regulations" means the Regulations made by the Authority under this Act;
- (2) Words and expressions used in these regulations and not defined herein but defined either in the Act or in the Rules shall have the same meaning respectively as assigned to them either in the Act or in the Rules, as the case may be.

3. Cause List:-

- (1) The Cause List of complaints pending before the Authority, and the Adjudicating Officer, for the following week shall be made ready before the close of working hours of the last day of the preceding week and displayed on the notice board and the Authority's website.
- (2) The Cause List shall be split into three different parts, namely:-
 - (i) Matters for consideration, notice or reply;
 - (ii) Matters where evidence is to be received;
 - (iii) Matters for Arguments/Final disposal.
- (3) Every cause list shall contain the following particulars, namely:-
 - (i) Serial Number, (ii) Number assigned to the complaint, (iii) Names of the parties, and (iv) Names of counsel or representative of parties
- (4) If the next date of hearing is given in the presence of parties or their counsel or representatives, omission of a complaint or its particulars from the cause list will not be a material ground for their absence on that date.

4. Institution of complaints:-

- (1) Every complaint addressed to the Real Estate Authority or Adjudicating officer shall be filed online at the Authority's website.
- (2) Every complaint shall clearly contain the name of the project to which it relates, the registration number of the concerned project, particulars of the dispute, the specific provisions of the Act and Rules alleged to have been violated, and the relief claimed; and also be accompanied by copies of such documents as are necessary to prove the claim made in the complaint.
- (3) A hard copy of the complaint, and additional copies equal in number to the number of respondents, shall be submitted at the first date of hearing before the Member or Adjudicating Officer to whom the complaint is entrusted under Regulation 7 below.
- (4) The complainant will be required to submit two additional sets of the complaint, and its supporting documents, if it is to be heard by the full Authority under Regulation 7 below.

5. Nomenclature to be given to the complaints: -

- (1) A complaint addressed to the Authority shall be referred to as General Complaint (**GC**), and a complaint addressed to an Adjudicating Officer shall be referred to as Adjudicating Complaint (**AC**).
- (2) All complaints received in a particular calendar year shall be numbered serially, in chronological order of their submission.

Provided that separate numbers shall be allotted to GCs and ACs respectively.

6. Scrutiny of complaints:-

- (1) Every complaint shall after its filing, be scrutinized by the Secretary or any officer authorized by the Authority in this behalf.
- (2) The Secretary or the Authorized officer shall scrutinize the complaint regarding the fees paid, compliance with Form M or N of the Rules, and the matters listed in Regulation 4 above.
- (3) If there are any defects in the filing of the complaint, the particulars of such defects shall be recorded and the complainant or his representatives shall be asked to remove the same within 15 days.
- (4) In case the party disputes in the correctness of the defects pointed out, the matter shall be placed before the Authority or the Adjudicating Officer as the case may be for appropriate orders.
- (5) After the expiry of the time given, the matter shall, irrespective of the fact as to whether the defects have been removed or not, be placed before the Authority or the Adjudicating Officer as the case may be for appropriate orders.
- (6) If the objections raised by the Secretary or the Authorised Officer are substantial and are not removed within 15 days, the days taken in excess of this period shall not be excluded for calculating the period of limitation.

7. Entrustment of complaints:-

- (1) Every complaint scrutinized under Regulation 6 shall be entrusted to a single-Member Bench of the Authority, or an Adjudicating Officer (if there are more than one), on random basis, for further proceedings.
- (2) If a single-Member Bench feels that a particular matter needs to be considered by the full Authority he shall refer it to the Chairperson for placing before the Authority.

- (3) The Chairperson may, on a request from a single-Member Bench or an Adjudicating Officer, or *suo motu* for appropriate reasons order the transfer of a complaint from one Bench or Adjudicating Officer to another; and also direct that a particular matter be considered by the full Authority.

8. Maintainability of complaints:-

- (1) The Member or Adjudicating Officer to whom a complaint has been entrusted will satisfy himself about the maintainability thereof before issuing notice.

Provided that complaint shall not be rejected unless an opportunity of hearing has been provided to the complainant.

Provided further that the maintainability of a complaint shall ordinarily be decided within 15 days of its entrustment.

9. Issue of notice.-

- (1) Notice of the complaint shall be served on the respondents by email wherever the email id of the respondent(s) is available to the complainant or the Authority; and otherwise by registered post, or speed post, or by reputed courier.
- (2) The notice should contain copies of the complaint and its supporting documents.
- (3) In the notice the respondents should be asked to submit their reply within 15 days of its receipt, with a copy to be sent to the complainant through registered post, Speed Post, or a reputed courier.

Provided that the Authority may prescribe a lesser period for reply by the respondents if the circumstances of a case so warrant.

- (4) The notice should also mention the date, subsequent to the date fixed for submission of reply, when the matter would be taken up for further consideration.
- (5) A presumption of due service of notice to the respondents through post or courier can be raised 30 days after its dispatch.

10. Procedure after issue of notice:-

- (1) Once the reply to a complaint has been received, the procedure prescribed in Rule 36 and 37 of the Rules shall be followed. The specific steps will be as follows:
 - (a) The respondent shall submit his reply within the time frame mentioned in the notice, and attach copies of relevant documents in support of his case.
 - (b) On the date specified under Regulation 9(4) above, or a subsequent date to which the proceedings are adjourned, the contraventions alleged in the complaint will be explained to the respondent who will also be asked whether he pleads guilty or not to these allegations. If the response is of not being guilty, he shall be asked for an explanation. The Member or Adjudicating Officer may then seek the production of further documents, if considered necessary.
 - (c) The interim order to be recorded by the Member or Adjudicating Officer shall reflect the events noted in para (b) above, including the respondent's stand on whether he accepts the alleged contraventions or pleads not guilty.
 - (d) If the respondent pleads guilty, the Authority shall record the plea, and pass appropriate orders in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
 - (e) If the respondent pleads not guilty, the Authority shall consider his explanation and decide if

there is need for further hearing. In such an eventuality, the Authority will consider the evidence/ documents submitted by the parties, and proceed to decide the issues raised before it.

- (2) Every complaint shall be heard as expeditiously as possible.

Provided that no adjournment shall be ordinarily granted by the Regulatory Authority unless sufficient cause is shown.

- (3) Where the complainant fails to appear on the date of hearing the Authority, or Adjudicating Officer may either dismiss the complaint for default, or decide it on merits.
- (4) Every order, interim or final, shall be signed by the Member or Adjudicating Officer who conducted the proceedings during which such order was passed.

11. Arguments:-

- (1) Arguments should be as brief as possible and relevant to the point at issue.
- (2) The Authority may direct the parties to file written arguments if it finds this necessary for a just and appropriate decision.

12. Continuance of Proceedings after death, etc:-

- (1) Where in a proceeding, any of the parties to the proceeding dies or is adjudicated as an insolvent or in the case of a company under liquidation / winding up, the proceeding shall continue with the successors-in-interest, the executor, administrator, receiver, liquidator or other legal representative of the party concerned, as the case may be.
- (2) The Authority may, for reasons to be recorded, treat the proceedings as abated in case the Authority so directs and dispense with the need to bring the successors-in-interest on the record of the case.
- (3) In case any person wishes to bring on record the successors-in-interest, etc., the application for the purpose shall be filed within ninety (90) days from the event requiring the successors-in-interest to be brought on record. The Authority may condone the delay, if any, for sufficient reasons.

13. Final order:-

- (1) An order on the top right hand corner shall show the number of the complaint, the date when the complaint was filed, and the date of the order.
- (2) The title of the order shall contain the names of all the parties with their addresses.
- (3) The order of the Authority disposing of a matter shall be as short and precise as practicable.
- (4) The Authority shall endeavor to pass final orders within fifteen days of the conclusion of the arguments.
- (5) The Authority shall upload its orders on its official website as soon as possible.

14. Finality of orders:- Every order of the Authority or Adjudicating Officer, shall, if no appeal or legal remedy available against such order under the provisions of this Act has been preferred/availed of during the period of limitation, be final.

15. Preservation of records: -

- (1) In the case of complaints, the actual paper record containing the main file with original order sheet shall be preserved for a period of 7 years, or till the decision of any appeal preferred against any order of this Authority, whichever is later.

Provided that a soft copy of orders passed more than 7 years ago will be maintained on the

Authority's website.

- (2) The Authority shall maintain a register containing complete particulars of record after the period stipulated in para (1) above.
- (3) All extra sets of documents submitted with the complaint shall be returned to the parties at their request, or by an order of the Authority.

16. Certified copy.-

- (1) A copy of the final order shall be given to the parties free of cost, in person or through registered post. It shall be signed on the last page, carry the Authority's seal on every page, and also show the date of dispatch of the order.
- (2) In case a party requires an extra copy, it shall be issued to it duly certified by the Secretary or the Authorized Officer on payment of such fee as may be determined from time to time.
- (3) Certified copies of any miscellaneous order passed by the Authority shall be supplied on payment of such fee as may be determined by the Authority from time to time.

17. Inspection of records:- Parties or their representatives can inspect the records of any matter by filing an application on payment of such fee as may be determined by the Authority from time to time.

18. Filing of criminal complaint:- Wherever a complaint is required to be filed by the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 80, it may authorize its Secretary or any other officer to file the complaint.

19. Dismissal of frivolous or vexatious complaints: — Where a complaint is dismissed by the Authority and it is found to be frivolous or vexatious, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing make an order that the complainant shall pay to the opposite party such cost **and compensation**, as may be specified in the order.

20. Language of the Authority:-

- (1) The proceedings of the Authority and any Adjudicating Officer shall be conducted in English, provided that any complainant shall be allowed to plead or represent his case in Punjabi if he so desires.
- (2) The Authority may, in appropriate cases, direct translation of complaints and their accompanying documents into English from the original Punjabi.

21. Interim Orders, investigation, inquiry, collection of information, etc: –

- (1) The Authority may pass such ad-interim or interim orders, as the Authority may consider appropriate at any stage of any proceedings, having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case.
- (2) The Authority may make such direction or order as it thinks fit for collection of information, inquiry, investigation, entry, search, seizure and, without prejudice to the generality of its powers, including, *inter alia*, the following :-
 - (a) The Authority may, at any time, direct the Secretary or any one or more Officers or any other person as the Authority considers appropriate to study, investigate or furnish information with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Authority under the Act and the Rules.
 - (b) The Authority may, for the above purpose, give such other directions as it may deem fit and state the time within which the report is to be submitted or information furnished.
 - (c) The Authority may issue or authorize the Secretary or an Officer to issue directions to any person to produce before it and allow to be examined and kept by an Officer of the Authority

directed in this behalf the books, accounts, etc., or to furnish any information to the designated Officer.

- (d) The Authority may issue such directions, for the purpose of collection of any information, particulars or documents that the Authority considers necessary in connection with the discharge of its functions under the Act and the Rules.
 - (e) If any such report or information obtained appears to the Authority to be insufficient or inadequate, the Authority or the Secretary or an Officer authorised for the purpose may give directions for further inquiry, report and furnishing of information.
 - (f) The Authority may direct such incidental, consequential and supplemental matters to be attended to which may be considered relevant in connection with the above.
- (3) If the report or information obtained in accordance with Regulation is proposed to be relied upon by the Authority for forming its opinion or view in any proceedings, the parties to the proceedings shall be given a reasonable opportunity for filing objections and making submissions on such report or information.

22. Review

- (1) Any person aggrieved by a direction, decision or order of a Member, the Authority, or an Adjudicating Officer, from which (i) no appeal has been preferred, or (ii) from which no appeal is allowed, may, upon the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the direction, decision or order was passed; or on account of some mistake or error apparent from the face of the record, may apply for a review of such order, within thirty (30) days of the date of the direction, decision or order, as the case may be, to the Authority.
- (2) An application for such review shall be filed in the format prescribed in Form 1 appended to these Regulations, and be accompanied by the same fees as a complaint under these Regulations.
- (3) The Authority shall for the purposes of any proceedings for review of its decisions, directions and orders be vested with the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- (4) When it appears to the Authority that there is no sufficient ground for review, the Authority shall dismiss such review application.
- (5) When the Authority is of the opinion that the review application should be granted, it shall grant the same provided that no such application will be granted without previous notice to the opposite side or party to enable him to appear and to be heard in support of the decision or order, the review of which is applied for.

23. Saving of inherent power of the Authority: - Nothing in the Regulations shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Authority to make such orders as may be necessary for meeting the ends of justice or to prevent the abuse of the process of the Authority.

24. Amendment of orders:- Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in orders or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may at any time be corrected by the Authority either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties.

25. Power to remove difficulties:- If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of the

Regulations, the Authority may, by general or special order, do anything not being inconsistent with the provisions of the Act or Rules, which appears to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulties.

26. Extension or abridgement of time prescribed:— Subject to the provisions of the Act or the Rules, the time prescribed by the Regulations or by order of the Authority for doing any act may be extended (whether it has already expired or not) or abridged for sufficient reason by an order of the Authority.

27. Effect of non-compliance:— Failure to comply with any requirement of the Regulations shall not invalidate any proceeding merely by reason of such failure unless the Authority is of the view that such failure has resulted in miscarriage of justice.

28. Miscellaneous.-

(1) In all proceedings before the Authority or an Adjudicating Officer, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, except those that are specifically mentioned in the Act, Rules, or these Regulations will not be applicable.

(2) A complainant may either appear in person or authorize any other person to represent his case before the Authority or Adjudicating Officer and to do all or any of the acts for the purpose.

Provided that the person appearing on behalf of any person in any proceeding before the Authority shall file a Memorandum of Authorization, in Form 2 herein.

Provided further that if such representative is a legal practitioner, he shall file a *Vakalatnama* in the prevailing format.

(3) The fees collected for inspection of the documents and supply of certified copies shall be deposited in the Real Estate Regulatory Fund constituted under Section 75 of the Central Act no. 16 of 2016.

(4) The Authority and any Adjudicating Officer shall endeavour to decide cases filed by or against senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and widows in an expeditious manner.

-Sd/-

The 12th July, 2018

(JASPAL MITTAL) PCS (RETD)

Secretary,

Real Estate Regulatory Authority Punjab

Form 1 [see Regulation 22]

BEFORE THE REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, PUNJAB or
THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER

Review Application no -----

..... Applicant

V/s

..... Respondents

Details of the case:

1. Particulars of order against which review is being filed:
 - (i) Names of Parties
 - (ii) Case number of original decision
 - (iii) Date of original decision
2. Particulars of respondent(s):
 - (i) Name of respondent(s)
 - (ii) Office address of respondent(s)
 - (iii) Address for service of notice
3. Gist of order of which review is sought (Give a brief account of the operative part of the original order).
4. Grounds on which review is sought (Give justification of how the review application falls within the purview of Regulation 22)
5. Relief sought
6. Particulars of fees paid (Give details of DD, online payment etc.)
7. List of enclosures

Verification

I ----- (name in block capitals), son/daughter/wife of -----, resident of ----- (applicant) do hereby verify that the contents of paras 1 to 7 above are true to my personal knowledge and belief and I have not suppressed any material fact(s).

Place:

Signature of applicant

Date:

Form 2 [see Regulation 28]

BEFORE THE REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, PUNJAB or
THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER

Complaint No. -----

..... Petitioner

V/s

..... Respondents

Memo of Authorisation

I/We, the petitioner/respondent above named do hereby nominate, appoint and constitute, to act, plead and appear on my/our behalf in the aforesaid matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/We have set and subscribed my/our hands to this writing on this.....
day of

Place:

Date:

Signature

(Petitioner/Respondent)



Rs. 2.70

Punjab Government Gazette

Published by Authority

No. 33] CHANDIGARH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 2018 (SRAVANA 26, 1940 SAKA)

PART III

Notifications by High Court ; Labour Commissioner ; Advertisements ;
Director of Lotteries, Punjab and Notices, etc.



Punjab State Power Corporation Limited

(Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall, Patiala)

Office of Chief Engineer /Transmission System,

B-1, Shakti Vihar, Patiala.

Corporate Identity Number (CIN) **U40109PB2010SGC033813**

NOTIFICATION

The 23rd April, 2018

No. 59/TSN-207/Vol-VII.—It is hereby notified that Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd. (here-in-after called the PSPCL) proposes to undertake the following schemes/transmission works necessary for the dispersal/distribution of power for the improvement of the transmission and distribution system of the Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.

66KV TRANSMISSION WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Scope of work, Approx. Length of line in Kms.	Size of conductor/ Cable Size	Approx. cost (Rs. in Lacs)
1	Laying of 66 KV 240 mm ² U/G Cable from 66 KV S/S MES: Bathinda to 66 KV S/S Truck Union, Hanuman Chowk.	U/G Cable 2H875 Ckt. KM (SC)	240 mm ²	701.5
2	Shifting of 66 KV Chawa-Doraha HRP line in the premises of M/s Ralson (India) Ltd. Vill. Kot Panaich, GT Road, Doraha.	0.061 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	8.5
3	66 KV Kanjli- Nangal Naraingarh Line LILO at 66 KV S/S Dainwind (SC on DC Towers).	0.090 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	8.5
4	Shifting of 66 KV Hoshiarpur- Sham Churasi Line inside land of Harpinder Singh Gill (TL:13 – TL:14).	0.183 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	8.5

5	Re-routing of 66 KV Line from 132 KV Phagwara to 33/66 KV S/S G.T. Road, Phagwara in the land of Sh.Jagtar Singh (TL:7 to TL:11).	0.665 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	13.21
6	66 KV SC on DC Tower line from 66 KV G/S/S Banwala Hanwanta to 66 KV G/S/S Khui Khera.	9.972 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	198.14

It is hereby notified that the PSPCL is undertaking and executing the sanctioned scheme and shall have the powers for placing of any Towers, Wires, Poles, Stays, Apparatus and Appliances for the Transmission and Distribution of Electricity or for Transmission of telegraphic or telephonic communications necessary for proper coordination of the works of PSPCL for the areas indicated above which the telegraph authority possess under Part-III of the Telegraphs Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885) in respect of telegraphs established or maintained and the provisions of section 164 of the Indian Electricity Act, 2003 shall not apply to the same and therefore no separate notice of the scheme of PSPCL is required to be given.

This notification has been issued in respect of the provisions made under Section 164 of the Indian Electricity Act 2003 and Govt. of Punjab, Dept. of Power order no. S/O. 46/C.A. 36 /2003/S.164/2013 dt 19-6-2013 where in powers of Telegraph authority under part-III of the Indian Telegraph act, 1885 (Central Act no.13 of 1885) have been decided to be vested and exercised on PSPCL. Notice is hereby given that any person may raise objection if any/and or make any representation against the above scheme/transmission works within two month of issue of this notification. Thereafter no objection and or representation will be entertained and all schemes/transmission works will be deemed to be sanctioned with or without modifications as approved by the PSPCL. Necessary plans showing the tentative route of the Transmission Lines may be seen on any working day in the office of Dy. CE/TL, PSPCL, Jalandhar/Patiala. Objections and/or representations in respect of the above schemes if any should be sent to the undersigned.

The above works have been planned to augment / add 66 KV transmission network in the state of Punjab so as to ensure quality and uninterrupted power supply to all type of existing/perspective electricity consumers of the state. These works are urgently required for ensuring quality power supply to the electricity consumers.

ਨੰ: 59/ਟੀ.ਐਸ.ਐਨ-207/Vol-VII.—ਇਹ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਪਾਵਰ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ) ਵਲੋਂ ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਪਾਵਰ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਲਣ ਅਤੇ ਵੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਡਿਸਪਰਸਲ /ਵੰਡ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ।

66 ਕੇਵੀ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਬਾਬਤ ਸਾਲ 2018-19

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਕੰਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ/ਸਕੋਪ ਆਫ ਵਰਕ	ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਕਿ:ਮੀ:ਵਿੱਚ	ਸਾਈਜ਼ ਆਫ ਏ ਸੀ ਐਸ ਆਰ ਇੰਨ ਸੁਕੇਅਰ ਇੰਚ	ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਨ ਕੀਮਤ (ਲੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ)
1	ਲੇਇੰਗ ਆਫ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. 240 ਐਮ.ਐਮ. ² . ਅੰਡਰਗਰਾਊਂਡ ਕੇਬਲ ਫਰਾਮ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਮ.ਈ.ਐਸ. ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਟੂ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਟਰੱਕ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ, ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਚੌਕ।	U/G ਕੇਬਲ 2.875 Ckt. KM (SC)	240mm ²	701.5
2	ਸਿਫਟਿੰਗ ਆਫ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਚਾਵਾ-ਦੋਰਾਹਾ ਐਚ.ਆਰ. ਪੀ. ਲਾਈਨ ਇੰਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਆਫ ਮੈਸ ਰਾਲਸਨ (ਇੰਡੀਆ) ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੋਟ ਪਨੈਚ, ਜੀ.ਟੀ. ਰੋਡ, ਦੋਰਾਹਾ।	0.061 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	85

3	66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਕਾਂਜਲੀ-ਨੰਗਲ ਨਰਾਇਣਗੜ੍ਹ ਲਾਈਨ ਲੀਲੋ ਐਟ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇਣਵਿੰਡ (ਐਸ.ਸੀ. ਆਨ ਡੀ.ਸੀ. ਟਾਵਰਜ਼)	0.090 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	8.5
4	ਸਿਫਟਿੰਗ ਆਫ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਚੁਰਾਸੀ ਲਾਈਨ ਇੰਨ ਸਾਈਡ ਲੈਂਡ ਆਫ ਹਰਪਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿੱਲ (ਟੀ.ਐਲ-13 ਤੇ ਟੀ.ਐਲ.-14)	0.183 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	8.5
5	ਰੀ-ਰੂਟਿੰਗ ਆਫ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਲਾਈਨ ਫਰਾਮ 132 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਫਗਵਾੜਾ ਟੂ 33/66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਜੀ.ਟੀ.ਰੋਡ, ਫਗਵਾੜਾ ਇੰਨ ਦਾ ਲੈਂਡ ਆਫ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਜਗਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ (ਟੀ.ਐਲ-7 ਤੇ ਟੀ.ਐਲ.-11)।	0.665 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	13.21
6	66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਐਸ.ਸੀ. ਆਨ ਡੀ.ਸੀ. ਟਾਵਰ ਲਾਈਨ ਫਰਾਮ ਜੀ/ਐਸ/ਐਸ ਬਨਵਾਲਾ ਹਨਵੰਤਾ ਟੂ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਜੀ/ਐਸ/ਐਸ ਖੂਹੀ ਖੇੜਾ।	9.972 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	198.14

ਇਹ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ.ਉਕਤ ਦੱਸੀ ਮੰਨਜੂਰ ਸਕੀਮ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨੈੱਟ ਵਰਕਸ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਜਰੂਰੀ ਟਾਵਰਜ਼, ਪੋਲਜ਼, ਵਾਇਰਜ਼, ਸਟੇਅਜ਼ (ਖਿੱਚਾਂ) ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਜ਼ ਸਮਾਨ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਉਕਤ ਦੱਸੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਵੰਡ, ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਜਾਂ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਲਈ ਦੂਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨੈੱਟਵਰਕਸ ਲਈ ਜਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੇਗਾ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਅਥਾਰਟੀਜ਼ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਐਕਟ-1885 (XIII-ਆਫ 1885) ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ-3 ਅਧੀਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਨਟੇਨ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੀਸਿਟੀ ਐਕਟ-2003 ਦਾ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ 164 ਲਾਗੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਇਹ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਐਕਟ-2003 ਦੀ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ 164 ਦੀਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਓਵਰ ਰਾਈਡਿੰਗ ਇਨੈਕਟਮੈਂਟ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਵਰ ਡਿਪਾਰਟਮੈਂਟ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਨੰ: S/O. 46/C.A. 36 / 2003/S.164/2013 dt 19-6-2013 ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫ ਐਕਟ-1885 (ਸੈਂਟਰਲ ਐਕਟ 13 ਆਫ 1885) ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ 3 ਅਧੀਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਾਵਰਜ਼ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਇਸ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ 2 ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ-ਅੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਸਕੀਮ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਸੋਧ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਸੋਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੀ ਮੰਨਜੂਰੀ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਲਾਗੂ ਮੰਨੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਆਰਜ਼ੀ ਪਲਾਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੰਮਕਾਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਉਪ ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਟੀ.ਐਲ., ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ., ਜਲੰਧਰ/ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਦਫਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਖੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਨਿਮਨ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਣ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਕੰਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੈੱਟਵਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ/ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਮੰਤਵ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ/ਸੰਭਾਵੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਵਿਘਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਆਰੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਅਤਿਅੰਤ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

The 22nd May, 2018

No. 60/TSN-207/Vol-VII.—It is hereby notified that Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd. (here-in-after called the PSPCL) proposes to undertake the following schemes/transmission works necessary for the dispersal/distribution of power for the improvement of the transmission and distribution system of the Punjab

State Power Corporation Ltd.

66KV TRANSMISSION WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Scope of work, Approx. Length of line in Kms.	Size of conductor/ Cable Size	Approx. cost (Rs. in Lacs)
1	Shifting of 66 KV U/G Cable (630 mm ²) Sultanwind - Kotmit Singh (Gurwali) at ROB in the land of PWD at Amritsar.	U/G Cable 0.125 Ckt. KM (SC)	630 mm ²	33
2	220 KV S/S Abohar- 66 KV S/S Amarpura line T-off for 66 KV Hanumangarh Road, Abohar.	0.886 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	20
3	66 KV line from 220 KV S/S Sandhwan - 66 KV Faridkot.	5.600 Ckt. KM (SC on DC) & U/G Cable 0.460 Ckt. KM (DC)	0.2 sq. inch 240 mm ²	111 224
4	Laying of 66 KV 240 mm ² U/G Cable for 66 KV T-off from BBMB-Tanda Road 66 KV Ringmain line for 66 KV Radial S/S, Jalandhar.	U/G Cable 1.850 Ckt. KM (SC)	240 mm ²	452
5	66 KV line from 66 KV S/S Sadiq to 66 KV S/S Jhok Tehal Singh DC line 0.4 " (Replace DC on DC tower 02 Sq")	16.180 Ckt. KM	0.4 sq. inch	874
6	66 KV line from 220 KV S/S Ladhawal to 66 KV Amaltash (TL-33 to 41).	1.085 Ckt. KM (TL-33 to 40) & U/G cable 1.121 Ckt. KM (SC) (TL- 40 to S/S Amaltash)	0.4 sq. inch 630 mm ²	46 295
7	66 KV Naudharani - Hathan line (TL-1 to 2)	0.069 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	6

It is hereby notified that the PSPCL is undertaking and executing the sanctioned scheme and shall have the powers for placing of any Towers, Wires, Poles, Stays, Apparatus and Appliances for the Transmission and Distribution of Electricity or for Transmission of telegraphic or telephonic communications necessary for proper coordination of the works of PSPCL for the areas indicated above which the telegraph authority possess under Part-III of the Telegraphs Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885) in respect of telegraphs established or maintained and the provisions of section 164 of the Indian Electricity Act, 2003 shall not apply to the same and therefore no separate notice of the scheme of PSPCL is required to be given.

This notification has been issued in respect of the provisions made under Section 164 of the Indian Electricity Act 2003 and Govt. of Punjab, Dept. of Power order no. S/O. 46/C.A. 36/2003/S.164/2013 dt 19-6-2013 where in powers of Telegraph authority under part-III of the Indian Telegraph act, 1885 (Central Act no.13 of 1885) have been decided to be vested and exercised on PSPCL. Notice is hereby given that any person may raise objection if any/and or make any representation against the above scheme/transmission works within two month of issue of this notification. Thereafter no objection and or representation will be entertained and all schemes/transmission works will be deemed to be sanctioned with or without modifications as approved by the PSPCL. Necessary plans showing the tentative route of the Transmission Lines may be seen on any working day in the office of Dy. CE/TL, PSPCL, Jalandhar/Patiala. Objections and/or representations in respect of the above schemes if any should be sent to the undersigned.

The above works have been planned to augment / add 66 KV transmission network in the state of Punjab so as to ensure quality and uninterrupted power supply to all type of existing/perspective electricity consumers of the state. These works are urgently required for ensuring quality power supply to the electricity consumers.

ਨੰ: 60/ਟੀ.ਐਸ.ਐਨ-207/Vol-VII.—ਇਹ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਪਾਵਰ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ) ਵਲੋਂ ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਪਾਵਰ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਲਣ ਅਤੇ ਵੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਡਿਸਪਰਸਲ /ਵੰਡ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ।

66 ਕੇਵੀ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਬਾਬਤ ਸਾਲ 2018-19

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਕੰਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ/ਸਕੋਪ ਆਫ ਵਰਕ	ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਕਿ:ਮੀ:ਵਿੱਚ	ਸਾਈਜ਼ ਆਫ ਏ ਸੀ ਐਸ ਆਰ ਇੰਨ ਸੁਕੇਅਰ ਇੰਚ	ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਨ ਕੀਮਤ (ਲੱਖਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ)
1	ਸਿਫਟਿੰਗ ਆਫ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਅੰਡਰਗਰਾਊਂਡ ਕੇਬਲ (630 ਸੁਕੇਅਰ ਐਮ.ਐਮ.) ਸੁਲਤਾਨਵਿੰਡ-ਕੋਟਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ (ਗੁਰਵਾਲੀ) ਐਟ ਆਰ.ਓ.ਬੀ. ਇਨ ਦੀ ਲੈਂਡ ਆਫ ਪੀ.ਡਬਲਿਊ.ਡੀ. ਐਟ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।	U/G Cable 0.125 Ckt. KM (SC)	630mm ²	33
2	220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਅਬੋਹਰ - 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਅਮਰਪੁਰਾ ਲਾਈਨ ਟੀ-ਆਫ ਫਾਰ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਹੰਨੂਮਾਨਗੜ੍ਹ ਰੋਡ, ਅਬੋਹਰ।	0.886 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	20
3	66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਲਾਈਨ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਸੰਧਵਾਂ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ।	5.600 Ckt. KM (SC on DC) & U/G Cable 0.460 Ckt. KM (DC)	0.2 sq. inch 240mm ²	111 224
4	ਲੇਇੰਗ ਆਫ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. 240 ਐਮ.ਐਮ. ² ਅੰਡਰਗਰਾਊਂਡ ਕੇਬਲ ਫਾਰ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਟੀ-ਆਫ ਫਰਾਮ ਬੀ.ਬੀ.ਐਮ.ਬੀ. - ਟਾਂਡਾ ਰੋਡ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਰਿੰਗਮੇਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਫਾਰ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਰੇਡੀਅਲ ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ, ਜਲੰਧਰ।	U/G Cable 1.850 Ckt. KM (SC)	240mm ²	452
5	66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਲਾਈਨ ਫਰਾਮ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਸਾਦਕ ਟੂ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਝੋਕ ਟਹਿਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਡੀ.ਸੀ.ਲਾਈਨ 0.4” (ਰੀਪਲੇਸ ਡੀ.ਸੀ. ਆਨ ਡੀ.ਸੀ. ਟਾਵਰ 0.2 ਸੁਕੇਅਰ ਇੰਚ)	16.180 Ckt. KM	0.4 sq. inch	874
6	66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਲਾਈਨ ਫਰਾਮ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਡੋਵਾਲ ਟੂ 66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਅਮਲਤਾਸ਼ (ਟੀ. ਐਲ. -33 ਟੂ 41).	1.085 Ckt. KM (TL-33 to 40) & U/G cable 1.121 Ckt. KM (SC) (TL- 40 to S/S Amaltash)	0.4 sq. inch 630mm ²	46 295
7	66 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਨੌਧਰਾਣੀ- ਹਥਨ ਲਾਈਨ (ਟੀ. ਐਲ. -1 ਟੂ 2).	0.069 Ckt. KM	0.2 sq. inch	6

ਇਹ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ.ਉਕਤ ਦੱਸੀ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਸਕੀਮ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨੈੱਟ ਵਰਕਸ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਟਾਵਰਜ਼, ਪੋਲਜ਼, ਵਾਇਰਜ਼, ਸਟੇਅਜ਼ (ਖਿੱਚਾਂ) ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਜ਼ ਸਮਾਨ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਉਕਤ

ਦੱਸੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਵੰਡ, ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਜਾਂ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਲਈ ਦੂਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨੈਟਵਰਕਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੇਗਾ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਅਥਾਰਟੀਜ਼ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਐਕਟ-1885 (XIII- ਆਫ 1885) ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ-3 ਅਧੀਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਨਟੇਨ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੀਸਿਟੀ ਐਕਟ-2003 ਦਾ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ 164 ਲਾਗੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਇਹ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਐਕਟ-2003 ਦੀ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ 164 ਦੀਆਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਓਵਰ ਰਾਈਡਿੰਗ ਇਨੈਕਟਮੈਂਟ ਜੋ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਵਰ ਡਿਪਾਰਟਮੈਂਟ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਨੰ: S/O. 46/C.A. 36/2003/S.164/2013 dt 19-6-2013 ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫ ਐਕਟ-1885 (ਸੈਂਟਰਲ ਐਕਟ 13 ਆਫ 1885) ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ 3 ਅਧੀਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਾਵਰਜ਼ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਇਸ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ 2 ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਸਕੀਮ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਸੋਧ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਸੋਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੀ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਲਾਗੂ ਮੰਨੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਆਰਜ਼ੀ ਪਲਾਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੰਮਕਾਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਉਪ ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਟੀ.ਐਲ., ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ., ਜਲੰਧਰ/ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਦਫਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਖੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਨਿਮਨ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਣ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਕੰਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ 66 ਕੋਈ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੈਟਵਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ/ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਮੰਤਵ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ/ਸੰਭਾਵੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਵਿਘਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਆਰੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਅਤਿਅੰਤ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਹੀ/-

ਉਪ ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀ./ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨ(ਡ),
ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਪੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ., ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਸਹੀ/-

ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਟੀ.ਐਸ.,
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਪਾਵਰ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ,
ਬੀ-1, ਸ਼ਕਤੀਵਿਹਾਰ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

[148-1]

**OFFICE OF THE RETURNING OFFICER
FOR ELECTION TO DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA FROM PUNJAB
MEDICAL EDUCATION BHAWAN, IIND FLOOR,
ROOM NO. 310, SECTOR- 69,
S.A.S. NAGAR**

NOTIFICATION

The 9th August, 2018

No. RO/DCI/Pb/18/11.—In-continuation of the notification No. RO/DCI/Pb/18/08 dated 02.08.2018 for the Election of one member to Dental Council of India, it is informed that as per provisions of rule 3(4) of Dental Council (Election) Regulations, 1952, no claims and objections have been received till 08.08.2018 and therefore the provisional electoral roll shall be considered as the final electoral roll.

Sd/-

(Dr. Sanjeev Goyal)
Returning Officer

[149-1]


PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
(A Punjab Govt. Undertaking)
(Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall, Patiala-147001)
Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 www.pstcl.org
O/o CE/TS, PSTCL, Patiala Tel. & Fax No. 0175-2207774 E.mail: se-trd@pstcl.org
NOTIFICATION

The 8th August, 2018

No. 38/TS/ST-6016/Vol.-IV.—It is hereby notified that Punjab State Transmission Corporation Ltd. (PSTCL) proposes to undertake the following schemes/transmission works necessary for the dispersal/distribution of power for the improvement of the transmission and distribution system of the Punjab State Transmission Corporation Ltd.

TRANSMISSION WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of Work.	Scope of work, (Approx. Length of line in Kms).	Size of ACSR conductor (Nominal Aluminium Area in mm ²)
1.	Revised schedule of towers and Revised Route Plane for 220 kV Goindwal Sahib to Bottianwala Line (TL-18 to 19, TL-71 to 73 and TL-164 to 166) - Dismantling of 2 no. Towers (2-D-60⁰).	685 Meter (decrease in length of line)	420
2.	Revised Route Plan of 220kV SC on DC line Malout to Abohar (TL-10, 10A-11, TL-34 & TL-67) - Proposal of tower at TL-10A at new location.	32 Meter (decrease in length of line)	420
3.	Route Plan of 220kV Double Circuit Gaunsgarh to TL no. 59 of 220kV S/Stn. Ladowal to 220kV S/Stn. Gaunsgarh - Length of line from TL-59 to Gantry of 220kV S/Stn. increases by 242 mtr. and count of towers increases by 2 no.	242 Meter (length of line will increase to 17.169 km)	420
4.	a) 220kV line from 220kV S/Stn. Sandhour to Kupp Kalan TSS (Railway Deposit Work)	11.215 KM (No change)	420
	b) Shifting of existing 220kV Malerkotla- Sandhour line by shifting the portion of TL-9 to 13 at new location and erecting new towers.	1.350 KM (increase in length of line)	420
5.	Revised Route Plan of raising of 220kV S/C on D/C towers from 220kV S/Stn. Ferozpur Road Ludhiana to Lalton Kalan and 220kV Humbran-Ferozpur Road Ludhiana due to construction of elevated road (NHAI Deposit Work) - Dismantling of tower no. 33 & 34 and erection of 3 no. towers at new location.	No Change	420
6.	132kV line from 132kV S/S IGC Bathinda to Gehri Bhagi Railway TSS (Railway Deposit Work)	5.759 KM	420
7.	Revised Route Plane of LILO of one circuit of 220 KV Humbran-Ferozpur Road Ludhiana at Ladowal due to construction of Ladowal By-Pass TL No. 32 to 35A (NHAI Deposit Work). Position of Tower no. 33, 34 & 35 will be changed.	9.23 Meter (decrease in length of line)	420

It is hereby notified that the PSTCL is undertaking and executing the sanctioned scheme and shall have the powers for placing of any Wires, Poles, Stays, Apparatus and Appliances for the Transmission and Distribution of Electricity or for Transmission of telegraphic or telephonic communications necessary for proper coordination of the works of PSTCL for the areas indicated above for which the Telegraph Authority possess under Part-III of the Telegraphs Act, 1885 (13 of 1885) in respect of telegraphs established or maintained and the provisions of section 12 to 16, 18 and 19 of the Indian Electricity Act 1910 shall not apply to the same and therefore no separate notice of the scheme of PSTCL is required to be given.

This notification has been issued with reference to the relevant clauses of Indian Electricity Act 1910 alongwith latest statutory amendments, modifications, upto date over riding enactments if any and the provisions made under Section 164 of the Indian Electricity Act 2003 and Govt. of Punjab, Deptt. of Power Endst. No. 11/95/2011-PE 3/2344 dated 28.06.2011 wherein powers of Telegraph Authority under part-III of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885) have been decided to be conferred and exercised on PSTCL. Notice is hereby given that any person may raise objections if any/and or make any suggestions against the above scheme/transmission works within two month of issue of this notification. Thereafter no objections and or suggestions will be entertained and all schemes/transmission works will be deemed to be sanctioned with or without modifications as approved by the PSTCL. Necessary plans showing the tentative route of the Transmission Lines may be seen on any working day in the office of Dy. CE/TLSC Circle, PSTCL, Patiala. Objections and/or suggestions in respect of the above schemes if any should be sent to the undersigned.

Benefits of the above Scheme:-

The above works have been planned to augment/add 400KV/220KV/132KV transmission network in the State of Punjab so as to ensure quality and uninterrupted power supply to all types of existing/prospective electricity consumers of the State and are urgently required.

ਨੰ: 38/ਟੀ.ਐਸ./ਐਸ.ਟੀ.-6016/ਵਾਲਯੂਮ-4.-ਇਹ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ) ਵਲੋਂ ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਦੇ ਸੰਚਾਲਣ ਅਤੇ ਵੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਡਿਸਪਰਸਲ /ਵੰਡ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ।

ਸਾਲ 2018-19 ਦੇ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਕੰਮ

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਕੰਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ	ਸਕੋਪ ਆਫ ਵਰਕ, (ਅੰਦਾਜਨ ਲੈਂਬ ਆਫ ਲਾਈਨ ਇਨ ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰਜ)	ਸਾਈਜ਼ ਆਫ ਏ.ਸੀ. ਐਸ.ਆਰ. ਕੰਡਕਟਰ (ਨੋਮੀਨਲ ਐਲੂਮੀਨੀਅਮ ਏਰੀਆ ਇਨ ਐਮ ਐਮ ²)
1	ਰਿਵਾਇਜ਼ਡ ਸ਼ਡਿਊਲ ਆਫ ਟਾਵਰਜ਼ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਵਾਇਜ਼ਡ ਰੂਟ ਪਲਾਨ ਫਾਰ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਟੂ ਬੇਤੀਆਂਵਾਲਾ ਲਾਈਨ (ਟੀ.ਐਲ.-18 ਟੂ 19 ਟੀ.ਐਲ.-71 ਟੂ 73 ਐਂਡ ਟੀ.ਐਲ. -164 ਟੂ 166)-2 ਨੰ: ਟਾਵਰ (2-ਡੀ-60 ⁰) ਘੱਟ ਗਏ ਹਨ।	685 ਮੀਟਰ (ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਮੀ)	420
2.	ਰਿਵਾਇਜ਼ਡ ਰੂਟ ਪਲਾਨ ਆਫ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਐਸ/ਸੀ ਆਨ ਡੀ/ਸੀ ਲਾਈਨ ਮਲੋਟ ਟੂ ਅਬੋਹਰ (ਟੀ.ਐਲ. -10, 10ਏ-11, ਟੀ.ਐਲ.- 34 ਐਂਡ ਟੀ.ਐਲ.-67) - 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਮਲੋਟ -ਅਬੋਹਰ ਲਾਈਨ ਦਾ ਟਾਵਰ 10ਏ ਨਵੀਂ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਪੋਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।	32 ਮੀਟਰ (ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਮੀ)	420

3. ਰੂਟ ਪਲਾਨ ਆਫ 220ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਡਬਲ ਸਰਕਟ ਗੋਂਸਗੜ੍ਹ ਟੂ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਡੋਵਾਲ ਦੇ ਟੀ.ਐਲ. ਨੰ: 59 ਤੋਂ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸ/ਸ ਦੀ ਗੈਂਟਰੀ ਤੱਕ ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ 242 ਮੀਟਰ ਵੱਧ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਟਾਵਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ 2 ਨੰ: ਟਾਵਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।	242 ਮੀਟਰ (ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ 17.169 ਕਿ.ਮੀ. ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ)	420
4. ਓ) 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ.ਲਾਈਨ ਫਰਾਮ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਸੰਧੋੜ ਟੂ ਕੁੱਪ ਕਲਾਂ ਟੀ ਐਸ ਐਸ (ਰੇਲਵੇ ਡਿਪੋਜ਼ਿਟ ਵਰਕ) ਅ) ਮੌਜੂਦਾ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ-ਸੰਧੋੜ ਲਾਈਨ ਨੂੰ ਟੀ ਐਲ 9 ਤੋਂ 13 ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਪੋਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਂ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਟਾਵਰ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਫਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ।	11.215 ਕਿ.ਮੀ. (ਕੋਈ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ) 1.350 ਕਿ.ਮੀ. (ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਵੱਧ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ)	420
5. ਰਿਵਾਇਜ਼ਡ ਰੂਟ ਪਲਾਨ ਆਫ ਰੇਜ਼ਿੰਗ ਆਫ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਐਸ/ਸੀ ਆਨ ਡੀ/ਸੀ ਟਾਵਰਜ਼ ਫਰਾਮ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਰੋਡ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਟੂ ਲਲਤੋਂਕਲਾਂ ਐਂਡ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਹਮਬਰਾਂ-ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਰੋਡ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਡਿਊ ਟੂ ਕਨਸਟ੍ਰਕਸ਼ਨ ਆਫ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੀਕਲ ਰੋਡ (ਐਨਐਚਏਆਈ ਡਿਪੋਜ਼ਿਟ ਵਰਕ) - ਟਾਵਰ ਨੰ: 33 ਅਤੇ 34 ਨੂੰ ਡਿਸਮੈਂਟਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 3 ਨੰ: ਟਾਵਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਂ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।	ਕੋਈ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ	420
6. 132 ਕੇ.ਵੀ.ਲਾਈਨ ਫਰਾਮ 132 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਸਬ-ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਆਈ.ਜੀ.ਸੀ ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਟੂ ਗੇਹਰੀ ਭਾਗੀ ਰੇਲਵੇ ਟੀ.ਐਸ.ਐਸ (ਰੇਲਵੇ ਡਿਪਾਜ਼ਿਟ ਵਰਕ)	5.759 ਕਿ.ਮੀ.	420
7. ਰਿਵਾਇਜ਼ਡ ਰੂਟ ਪਲੈਨ ਆਫ ਲੀਲੋ ਆਫ 1 ਸਰਕਟ ਆਫ 220 ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਹਮਬਰਾਂ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਰੋਡ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਐਂਡ ਲਾਡੋਵਾਲ ਕੰਨਸਟ੍ਰਕਸ਼ਨ ਆਫ ਲਾਡੋਵਾਲ ਬਾਈ.ਪਾਸ ਟੀ.ਐਲ ਨੰ. 32 ਟੂ 35ਏ (ਐਨਐਚਏਆਈ ਡਿਪੋਜ਼ਿਟ ਵਰਕ) ਲਾਈਨ ਦੇ ਟੀ.ਐਲ. ਨੰ. 33, 34 ਅਤੇ 35 ਦੀ ਪੋਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਬਦਲ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।	ਲਾਈਨ ਦੀ ਲੰਬਾਈ 9.23 ਮੀਟਰ ਘੱਟ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।	420

ਇਹ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਉਕਤ ਦੱਸੀ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਸਕੀਮ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨੈਟਵਰਕਸ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਟਾਵਰਜ਼, ਪੋਲਜ਼, ਵਾਇਰਜ਼, ਸਟੇਅਜ਼ (ਖਿੱਚਾਂ) ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਜ਼ ਸਮਾਨ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਉਕਤ ਦੱਸੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਵੰਡ, ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਜਾਂ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਲਈ ਦੂਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਨੈਟਵਰਕਸ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਅਥਾਰਟੀਜ਼ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਿਕ ਐਕਟ 1885 (13 of 1885) ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ-3 ਅਧੀਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਜਾਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਚਾਲੂ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੀਸਿਟੀ ਐਕਟ-1910 ਦੇ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ 12 ਤੋਂ 16, 18 ਅਤੇ 19 ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਾਗੂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ ਦੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ।

ਇਹ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਇਲੈਕਟ੍ਰੀਸਿਟੀ ਐਕਟ-1910 ਦੀ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਂਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਾਂ ਓਵਰ-ਰਾਈਡਿੰਗ ਇਨੈਕਟਮੈਂਟ ਜੋ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਐਕਟ-2003 ਦੀ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ 164 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਵਰ ਡਿਪਾਰਟਮੈਂਟ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਠ ਅੰਕਣ ਨੰ 11/95/2011-PE 3/2344 ਮਿਤੀ 28.06.2011 ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫ ਐਕਟ-1885 (13 ਆਫ 1885) ਦੇ ਪਾਰਟ 3 ਅਧੀਨ ਟੈਲੀਗਰਾਫ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਾਵਰਜ਼ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਨੂੰ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਇਸ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ 2 ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਜਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀ ਸਕੀਮ/ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ, ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਸੋਧ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਸੋਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ. ਦੀ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਲਾਗੂ ਮੰਨੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਆਰਜ਼ੀ ਪਲਾਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਾਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਉਪ ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਟੀ.ਐਲ.ਐਸ.ਸੀ. ਹਲਕਾ,

ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ., ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੇ ਦਫਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਖੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵੇਦਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਨਿਮਨ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਣ।

ਉਪਰ ਦਰਸਾਈਆਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਾਭ:-

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਕੰਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ 400 ਕੇ.ਵੀ./220ਕੇ.ਵੀ./132ਕੇ.ਵੀ. ਟਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੈਟਵਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ /ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਮੰਤਵ ਕਰਕੇ ਪਲਾਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ/ਸੰਭਾਵੀ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਵਿਘਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਕੰਮ ਫੇਰੀ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਅਤਿਅੰਤ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਸਹੀ/-

ਇੰਜ: ਸੰਜੀਵ ਗੁਪਤਾ,

ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ /ਟੀ.ਐਸ.,

ਪੀ.ਐਸ.ਟੀ.ਸੀ.ਐਲ., ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

[150-1]

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Swati W/o Yash Pal Manchanda R/o H.No. 23, Sector 28-A, Chandigarh, have changed my name to Swati Manchanda.

[151-1]

I, Jagdev Singh S/o Gurdev Singh R/o H.No. 26 AP Punjabi Bagh, Near Civil Lines School, Patiala have changed my name to Jagdev Singh Kaleka.

[152-1]

I, Bahadur Singh S/o Mohinder Singh R/o H.No. 2265, Phase-II, Urban Estate, Patiala have changed my name to Bahadur Singh Dhiman.

[153-1]

I, Om Parkash S/o Ramesh Chand #6262-A, St-1/4, Mata Rani Street, Bathinda changed my name Om Parkash Chawla.

[154-1]

I, Meenakshi Singhal D/o Raj Kumar Singhal, R/o M/s Singhal Brothers, Mathkhera Road, Bilaspur, District Rampur (U.P.), have changed my name after marriage to Meenakshi Mittal W/o Munish Mittal, R/o 153, St. No. 1A/13, Guru Nanak Nagar, Opp. Gurbax Colony, Patiala (Punjab) India.

[155-1]

I, Mukesh S/o Ravi Dutt Sharma, Village Sher Majra, Post Office Sular, Tehsil & Distt. Patiala, have changed my name to Mukesh Sharma.

[156-1]

I, Harsimran Bawa S/o Late Manjit Pal R/o Ward No. 8 # 66 Street No. 16, Fariyad Street Nabha Road Amloh, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib have changed my name to Harsimran Singh Bains.

[157-1]

I, Rajni Bala W/o Vikram Agnihotri R/o 603/7, Opp. Axis Bank, Tibri Road, Gurdaspur have changed my name from Rajni Bala to Rajni Agnihotri.

[158-1]